

# 2026年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2026-06) · 英语四级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1 A man was left with a \$1,000 bill, after his 6-year-old son ordered a virtual buffet of food from several restaurants last weekend. This led to a string of unexpected deliveries, and maybe a starring role in an advertisement campaign.

上周末，一名男子的6岁儿子从多家餐厅订购了一顿“虚拟自助餐”，结果给他留下了一张1000美元的账单。这引发了一连串意外送餐，也可能让他在一场广告宣传活动中担任主角。

2 Keith Stonehouse said the food piled up quickly at his home Saturday night, after he let his son use his cell phone to play a game before bed. He said the youngster instead used his father's online food ordering account to order food from one restaurant after another. The boy's mother, Christine Stonehouse, said that the online food app has reached out to the family and offered them a \$1,000 gift card. The company also is considering using the family in an online promotional campaign.

基思·斯通豪斯说，上周六晚上，他让儿子睡前用自己的手机玩游戏，之后食物很快就堆满了家里。他说，孩子没有玩游戏，而是使用父亲的在线点餐账户，一家接一家地订购食物。男孩的母亲克里斯蒂娜·斯通豪斯说，这款在线点餐应用已经联系了他们一家，并向他们提供了一张价值1000美元的礼品卡。该公司还在考虑让这一家人参与一场线上宣传活动。

3 Most of the food went into the family's refrigerators. They also invited some neighbors over to eat some of it. The father is planning to change his password.

大部分食物都放进了家里的冰箱。他们还邀请了一些邻居来吃掉其中一部分。孩子的父亲打算更改密码。

1. A) He had bought meals with his online food ordering account.  
B) His son had used his cell phone to pay for playing a game.  
C) His son had ordered food from several restaurants.  
D) He had dined out at a famous five-star restaurant.

**【题目】 Why was Keith Stonehouse left with a \$1,000 bill?**

**【翻译】** 为什么Keith Stonehouse最后要支付一张1000美元的账单？

- A) 他曾使用自己的网上点餐账户购买餐食。  
B) 他的儿子曾用他的手机支付玩游戏费用。 c) 他的儿子曾从几家餐馆订餐。  
D) 他曾在一家著名的五星级餐厅用餐。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) His son had ordered food from several restaurants.

**【定位】** A man was left with a \$1,000 bill, after his 6-year-old son ordered a virtual buffet of food from several restaurants last weekend.

上周末，一名男子的6岁儿子从多家餐馆点了一桌虚拟盛宴，结果他留下了一张1000美元的账单。

**【信号】 after 因果链。** 新闻首句用 after his 6-year-old son ordered... 直接交代了账单产生的原因：after 前面是结果 (\$1,000 bill) ，后面是原因 (儿子点餐) 。

**【替换】** his 6-year-old son ordered a virtual buffet of food from several restaurants ↔

**His son had ordered food from several restaurants.**

概括式同义替换

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音确实出现了 'online food ordering account'，但用该账户点餐的是儿子，不是父亲；A 把动作主体从 son 偷换成 He，属于典型的主体张冠李戴。

借用原文：his father's online food ordering account

**B) 原词陷阱**

录音提到父亲 'let his son use his cell phone to play a game'，但儿子实际上没玩游戏，而是去点餐了；B 把 'play a game' 偷换成 'pay for playing a game'，动作和目的都错了。

借用原文：let his son use his cell phone to play a game

**D) 未提及**

录音从未提到 'five-star restaurant'，也未说父亲外出就餐；D 用高档餐厅制造生活常识诱惑，属于录音中找不到依据的干扰。

2. A) Teach his son a lesson.  
B) Change his password.  
C) Ask his neighbors for help.  
D) Buy a bigger refrigerator.

**【题目】** What does the news report say Keith Stonehouse is planning to do?

**【翻译】** 新闻报道说Keith Stonehouse计划做什么?

- A) 给他的儿子一个教训。 B) 更改他的密码。 C) 向邻居求助。  
D) 买一台更大的冰箱。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Change his password.

**【定位】** The father is planning to change his password.

这位父亲打算更改他的密码。

**【信号】** **planning to** 直接对应题干。is planning to change his password 中的 'planning to' 与题干 'is planning to do' 完全同构，后面接的 'change his password' 即为答案动作。

**【替换】** change his password ↔ **Change his password.**

原词复现 + 主语省略

**【排除】** A) **未提及**

录音中没有出现 'teach his son a lesson' 或任何惩罚、教育的表述；A 是利用家长的'常识反应'编造的合理但无依据选项。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音确实提到 'invited some neighbors over to eat some of it', 但目的是分享食物，不是 'ask his neighbors for help'; C 盗用 'neighbors' 一词并改变了动作性质。

借用原文：invited some neighbors over to eat some of it

D) **原词陷阱**

录音提到 'Most of the food went into the family's refrigerators', 但完全没有 'buy a bigger refrigerator' 的计划；D 用 'refrigerator' 这个原词做诱饵，把'已有冰箱'偷换成'要买更大的冰箱'。

借用原文：refrigerators

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1 Animal behaviour experts looked at more than 100 research papers. They examined how visitors affected the behaviour of more than 250 species in zoos. They found that elephants socialised more with each other during public feeding times. After public feeding times, they were more likely to search for food and less likely to be inactive. In the presence of many visitors, elephants were less likely to use repetitive behaviours which often indicate boredom.

动物行为专家查阅了100多篇研究论文。他们研究了参观者如何影响动物园中250多种动物的行为。他们发现，在面向公众的喂食时段，大象彼此之间的社交活动更多。公众喂食时段结束后，大象更有可能寻找

食物，也不太可能处于不活动状态。在众多参观者在场时，大象较少表现出重复性行为，而这类行为通常表明它们感到无聊。

2 Visitors had a similar effect on some other species too, including polar bears, certain jungle cats and black-tailed plain dogs. Some animal species have been born and raised in zoos, and so have likely become used to the presence of humans. Zoo visitors are often aspects of a zoo animal's environment that animals cannot control, and as such can be stressful, although some species appear to show good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors.

参观者对其他一些物种也产生了类似影响，包括北极熊、某些丛林猫科动物和黑尾草原犬。一些动物物种出生并成长于动物园，因此很可能已经习惯了人类的存在。对动物园里的动物而言，参观者通常是其环境中动物无法控制的因素，因此可能会造成压力，尽管有些物种似乎表现出对参观者状况变化的良好适应能力。

3. A) They examined how visitors affected animal behaviour in zoos.  
B) They studied when the best time to feed animals in public was.  
C) They studied how animals adapted themselves to life in zoos.  
D) They examined what behaviours indicated animal boredom.

**【题目】** What did animal behaviour experts do according to the news report?

**【翻译】** 根据新闻报道，动物行为专家做了什么？

- A) 他们研究了游客如何影响动物园中动物的行为。  
B) 他们研究了在公众场合喂食动物的最佳时间。  
C) 他们研究了动物如何适应动物园生活。 D) 他们研究了哪些行为表明动物感到无聊。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They examined how visitors affected animal behaviour in zoos.

**【定位】** They examined how visitors affected the behaviour of more than 250 species in zoos.  
他们研究了游客如何影响动物园里250多个物种的行为。

**【信号】** 直接陈述研究内容的动作句。Paragraph 1 开头先说专家 looked at more than 100 research papers, 紧接着 They examined how visitors affected the behaviour of more than 250 species in zoos. 用 examined 直接回答题干；对新闻细节题，这种紧跟主题引入的动作句就是答案落点。

**【替换】** They examined how visitors affected the behaviour of more than 250 species in zoos. ↔

**They examined how visitors affected animal behaviour in zoos.**

具体数量概括为 animal，研究对象一致

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

录音提到 during public feeding times 与 After public feeding times, 但这是在说大象的行为变化, B 项把 public feeding times 改成 'the best time to feed animals', 既偷换概念又答非所问。

借用原文: public feeding times

**C) 偷换概念**

some species appear to show good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors 讲的是适应游客变化, C 项改成 'adapted themselves to life in zoos', 对象从 visitors 变成 zoos, 属于偷换概念。

借用原文: good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors

**D) 原词陷阱**

repetitive behaviours which often indicate boredom 只是研究中的一个发现细节, D 项把它上升为专家的研究主题 'what behaviours indicated animal boredom'。

借用原文: repetitive behaviours which often indicate boredom

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4. A) They socialise with zookeepers as well as with each other.

B) They show good adaptability to living with humans.

C) They have been kept as pets by humans.

D) They have been born and raised in zoos.

**【题目】 Why have some animal species likely become used to the presence of humans?**

**【翻译】 为什么有些动物物种很可能已经习惯了人类的存在?**

A) 它们既与动物园饲养员交往, 也彼此交往。

B) 它们表现出与人类共同生活的良好适应性。 c) 它们曾被人类当作宠物饲养。

D) 它们出生并成长于动物园。

**【答案】 D (细节题) They have been born and raised in zoos.**

**【定位】 Some animal species have been born and raised in zoos, and so have likely become used to the presence of humans.**

有些动物物种在动物园出生、长大, 因此可能已经习惯了人类的存在。

**【信号】 因果连词 and so 把原因和结果钉在一起。** 题干中的 'become used to the presence of humans' 与答案句后半句完全对应, 前半句 'have been born and raised in zoos' 由 and so 引出, 正是问题要的 why。

**【替换】 have been born and raised in zoos ↔ They have been born and raised in zoos.**

原因部分被原样截取, 主语由 Some animal species 换成 They

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

elephants socialised more with each other 是 Paragraph 1 中关于大象的发现，与题干问的 'some animal species' 习惯人类无关，且 zookeepers 在录音中从未出现。

借用原文：socialised more with each other

**B) 答非所问**

录音确实提到 some species appear to show good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors，但这是习惯人类之后表现出的能力，是结果；题干问 why，B 项答非所问。

借用原文：good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors

**C) 未提及** 录音只说 born and raised in zoos 导致习惯人类存在，从未提到 as pets。

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1 Denver is suspending its popular electric bike incentive program. The program was launched in April. It allowed Denver residents to apply for \$400 in government funds before buying an electric bike from a participating shop. Residents who met certain income qualifications could qualify for \$1,200. More than 3,000 Denver residents applied for incentives within the first 3 weeks.

丹佛暂停了广受欢迎的电动自行车激励计划。该计划于4月启动，允许丹佛居民在从参与计划的商店购买电动自行车之前，申请400美元的政府补助。符合特定收入条件的居民可获得1,200美元。启动后的前3周内，超过3,000名丹佛居民申请了补助。

2 The city then changed the program to limit the number of applications each month. On Monday, the city announced the pause. "We're honored to be a part of transforming the way Denver wants to move around," said Grace Rink, Denver's chief climate officer. "We exhausted three years' worth of funding in six months." The city said the program has put 4,400 electric bikes on the streets of Denver and invested \$8.6 million into the local economy. The city has provided 2,200 incentives to lower-income residents that represent 68% of the program funding. The city expects to resume the program early next year. It also plans design changes to make participation easier and increase access to the program.

随后，该市对计划进行了调整，限制每月的申请数量。周一，该市宣布暂停该计划。丹佛首席气候官格蕾丝·林克说：“我们很荣幸能够参与改变丹佛人出行的方式。”她说：“我们在6个月内用尽了原本可供3年使用的资金。”该市表示，这项计划已让4,400辆电动自行车行驶在丹佛街头，并向当地经济投入了860万美元。该市已向低收入居民提供2,200项补助，占计划资金的68%。该市预计明年年初恢复该计划，同时还计划进行设计调整，以便居民更容易参与并扩大计划的覆盖范围。

5. A) Adjusting it.  
B) Suspending it.  
C) Reevaluating it.  
D) Expanding it.

**【题目】 What is Denver doing with its popular electric bike incentive program?**

**【翻译】** 丹佛正在如何处理其广受欢迎的电动自行车激励计划？

- A) 调整该计划。 B) 暂停该计划。 C) 重新评估该计划。 D) 扩大该计划。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Suspending it.

【定位】 Denver is suspending its popular electric bike incentive program.

丹佛正在暂停其受欢迎的电动自行车激励项目。

【信号】 **新闻首句直接点题**。Denver is suspending its popular electric bike incentive program 位于新闻首句，直接回答了 What is Denver doing 的问题；suspending 与选项 B 的核心动词完全一致。

【替换】 is suspending ↔ **Suspending it**

现在进行时动作直接对应

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

选项 A 的 Adjusting 看似与原文 plans design changes 沾边，但 design changes 是 plan (计划)，不是当前正在做的动作，且题干问的是 doing (现在进行)。

借用原文：plans design changes to make participation easier

c) **未提及** 选项 C 的 Reevaluating 在录音中没有对应表述，属于凭空捏造。

D) **偷换概念**

选项 D 的 Expanding it 容易被 increase access to the program 诱惑，但 increase access 是 plans (未来设计目标)，且项目当前是暂停而非扩张。

借用原文：increase access to the program

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6. A) They could buy an electric bike for \$400 in April.

B) They could buy their first electric bike at a discount.

C) They could enjoy free after-sale service for their purchase.

D) They could get \$1,200 from government funds if they qualified.

【题目】 **How did the electric bike incentive program benefit residents?**

【翻译】 电动自行车激励计划如何让居民受益？

A) 他们可以在四月份花400美元购买一辆电动自行车。

B) 他们可以以折扣价购买自己的第一辆电动自行车。

C) 他们可以享受所购电动自行车的免费售后服务。

D) 如果符合条件，他们可以从政府资金中获得1200美元。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They could get \$1,200 from government funds if they qualified.

【定位】 It allowed Denver residents to apply for \$400 in government funds before buying an electric bike from a participating shop. Residents who met certain income qualifications could qualify for \$1,200.

它允许丹佛居民在从参与商店购买电动自行车之前申请400美元的政府资金。符合特定收入资格居民可以获得1,200美元。

【信号】居民获益的具体说明。题干 benefit residents 问居民如何受益，原文 allowed Denver residents to apply for \$400 和 Residents who met certain income qualifications could qualify for \$1,200 正是对居民所获资助的直接说明。

【替换】Residents who met certain income qualifications could qualify for \$1,200 ↔

**They could get \$1,200 from government funds if they qualified**

同义替换：资格条件与获得资助的改写

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 A 把 \$400 in government funds 和 launched in April 两个原词拼凑成 buy an electric bike for \$400 in April，但原文说的是申请 \$400 资金，不是花 \$400 买车；April 是项目启动时间，不是买车时间。

借用原文：\$400 in government funds before buying an electric bike; launched in April

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 B 盗用原文 buying an electric bike，但原文说的是申请政府补贴，不是直接打折；discount 在录音中并未出现。

借用原文：buying an electric bike from a participating shop

C) **未提及** 选项 C 的 after-sale service 在原文中没有对应内容，属于无中生有。

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7. A) Put 400 more electric bikes on its streets.  
B) Increase the program funding by 8 percent.  
C) Resume its electric bike incentive program.  
D) Invest millions of dollars into the local economy.

【题目】What does the city of Denver expect to do early next year?

【翻译】丹佛市预计明年年初会做什么？

- A) 在街头投放另外400辆电动自行车。 B) 将该计划的资金增加8%。  
C) 恢复其电动自行车激励计划。 D) 向当地经济投入数百万美元。

【答案】C (细节题) Resume its electric bike incentive program.

【定位】The city expects to resume the program early next year.

该市预计将于明年年初恢复该项目。

【信号】题干关键词直接复现。原文 expects to resume the program early next year 与题干 expect to do early next year 的关键词 expects / early next year 直接对应，resume 就是答案动作。

【替换】expects to resume the program early next year ↔ **Resume its electric bike incentive program**

同义替换：resume the program = Resume its electric bike incentive program

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 A 把 \$400 和 put 4,400 electric bikes on the streets 拼凑成 Put 400 more electric bikes on its streets, 数字和时态都错了。

借用原文: \$400 in government funds; put 4,400 electric bikes on the streets of Denver

**B) 偷换概念**

选项 B 的 8 percent 在原文中没有依据, 可能是把 68% of the program funding 误听或篡改而来。

借用原文: 68% of the program funding

**D) 与原文相反**

选项 D 盗用原文 invested \$8.6 million into the local economy, 但原文用的是 invested (已完成), 而题干问的是 expect to do early next year (未来计划), 时态不符。

借用原文: invested \$8.6 million into the local economy

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1 W: Hey, Mike, what do you think of the museum you visited today?

W: 嘿, 迈克, 你觉得今天参观的博物馆怎么样?

2 M: Hey, Sue. The museum is great, very interesting. They have loads of stuff there on display. The primitive tools early humans used tell a lot about their life, but my favorite is the coin collection. They have some coins that are over 2,000 years old.

M: 嘿, 苏。这个博物馆很棒, 非常有意思。那里展出了很多东西。早期人类使用的原始工具能让我们了解到很多他们的生活情况, 不过我最喜欢的是钱币收藏。他们有些钱币已经有两千多年的历史了。

3 W: That sounds cool.

W: 听起来很酷。

4 M: Yeah, what did you do today?

M: 是啊, 你今天做了什么?

5 W: Kathy and I just wandered through the old city centre. The streets are narrow but beautiful with plenty of charm. We saw the Trevi Fountain, which is in all the guidebooks.

W: 我和凯西只是逛了逛老城区。街道虽然狭窄, 却很漂亮, 充满了魅力。我们看了特莱维喷泉, 所有旅游指南上都有介绍。

6 M: How do you like it?

M: 你觉得怎么样?

7 W: It's very pretty, but it was overcrowded with tourists.

W: 非常漂亮, 不过游客太多了, 挤得水泄不通。

8 M: Yeah, well, it's crowded everywhere. It is August after all, the busiest month of the year.

M: 是啊, 到处都很拥挤。毕竟现在是八月, 一年中最繁忙的月份。

9 W: Yes, it's like the whole world is here on holiday, including us. What will you do tomorrow?

W: 是啊, 感觉全世界的人都来这里度假了, 包括我们。你明天打算做什么?

10 M: I haven't decided yet. I was thinking of doing what you did today—wandering the old streets and taking pictures. I was also thinking of visiting the square with the Spanish steps.

M: 我还没决定。我在考虑做你今天做的事, 逛逛老街, 拍拍照。我还在考虑去看看有西班牙阶梯的那个广场。

11 W: What is that? I haven't heard of it.

W: 那是什么地方? 我没听说过。

12 M: It's a square where on one side, there are some very wide steps with flowers that go up to a church. It's also in all the tourist guidebooks. It's very famous and pretty. I was also thinking of seeing that tomorrow.

M: 那是一个广场, 广场一侧有一段很宽的台阶, 台阶上摆满了鲜花, 一直通向一座教堂。旅游指南上也都有介绍。那里非常有名, 也很漂亮。我也在考虑明天去看看。

13 W: It sounds very nice. Do you mind if Kathy and I join you tomorrow?

W: 听起来很不错。你介意明天我和凯西跟你一起去吗?

14 M: Not at all. I spent the whole day today pretty much alone. Doing tourist stuff with others would be a welcome change.

M: 当然不介意。我今天基本上独自待了一整天。和别人一起做些游客会做的事, 换换方式也挺不错的。

15 W: Let me ask her first, but I'm sure she'll be up for it.

W: 我先问问她, 不过我相信她会愿意去的。

8. A) The coin collection.

B) The primitive tools.

C) The ancient ornaments.

D) The 2,000-year-old clothes.

**【题目】** What exhibits does the man like best in the museum he visited?

**【翻译】** 他最喜欢在参观的博物馆里看到哪些展品?

A) 硬币收藏。 B) 原始工具。 C) 古代饰品。 D) 有两千年历史的服装。

**【答案】** A (细节题) The coin collection.

**【定位】** The primitive tools early humans used tell a lot about their life, but my favorite is the coin collection.

早期人类使用的原始工具能告诉我们很多关于他们生活的信息, 但我最喜欢的是硬币收藏。

【信号】转折 but + favorite 点出最爱。男士先提 The primitive tools, 随即用 but my favorite is 把重点转向 coin collection, favorite 与题干 like best 同义。

【替换】my favorite is the coin collection ↔ The coin collection.  
favorite = like best

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

The primitive tools. 确实出现在 The primitive tools early humans used..., 但它是 but 之前的铺垫, 与 like best 无关。

借用原文: The primitive tools early humans used tell a lot about their life

C) 未提及 录音中只提到 tools 与 coin collection, 完全没有 ornaments 这一展品。

D) 偷换概念

The 2,000-year-old clothes. 盗用了 over 2,000 years old 这一数字, 但原文说的是 coins, 不是 clothes。

借用原文: some coins that are over 2,000 years old

- 
9. A) It is charming with narrow but beautiful streets.  
B) It attracts visitors from every corner of the world.  
C) It has flowers displayed around the Trevi Fountain.  
D) It is more attractive than the pictures in guidebooks.

【题目】What does the woman say about the old city centre?

【翻译】关于老城区, 女士说了些什么?

- A) 这里虽然街道狭窄, 但很迷人美丽。 B) 它吸引着来自世界各地的游客。  
C) 特莱维喷泉周围摆放着鲜花。 D) 它比旅游指南中的图片更有吸引力。

【答案】A (细节题) It is charming with narrow but beautiful streets.

【定位】The streets are narrow but beautiful with plenty of charm.

街道狭窄但很美, 充满了魅力。

【信号】直接描述 + but 强调 beautiful/charm。女士用 narrow but beautiful with plenty of charm 直接描述 old city centre 的街道, but 后的 beautiful 与 charm 是评价重心。

【替换】The streets are narrow but beautiful with plenty of charm ↔

It is charming with narrow but beautiful streets.

charm→charming, 同词保留 narrow but beautiful

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

It attracts visitors from every corner of the world. 盗用 it's like the whole world is here on holiday, 但这是对整个城市旺季的感受, 不是 old city centre 本身。

借用原文: it's like the whole world is here on holiday

**C) 原词陷阱**

It has flowers displayed around the Trevi Fountain. 盗用 with flowers, 但 flowers 是在 Spanish steps 的台阶上, 不是 Trevi Fountain 周围。

借用原文: with flowers that go up to a church

**D) 过度推断**

It is more attractive than the pictures in guidebooks. 中的 guidebooks 出现在 in all the guidebooks, 但女士只说 Trevi Fountain 上了 guidebooks, 并未比较吸引力。

借用原文: in all the guidebooks

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10. A) It is covered with wild grass.

B) It is very famous and pretty.

C) It is located away from an old church.

D) It is surrounded by Spanish-style houses.

**【题目】 What does the man say about the square with the Spanish steps?**

**【翻译】** 关于西班牙阶梯所在的广场, 男士说了些什么?

- A) 广场上长满了野草。 B) 它非常著名, 也很漂亮。 C) 它远离一座古老的教堂。  
D) 它周围环绕着西班牙风格的房屋。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) It is very famous and pretty.

**【定位】** It's a square where on one side, there are some very wide steps with flowers that go up to a church. It's also in all the tourist guidebooks. It's very famous and pretty.

这是一个广场, 其中一侧有非常宽阔、饰满鲜花的台阶通向一座教堂。它也在所有旅游指南里。它非常有名而且漂亮。

**【信号】 连续介绍后 famous/pretty 给出评价。** 男士先说明 square 的物理特征, 再用 It's very famous and pretty. 给出总体评价, 这是问题的直接回答。

**【替换】** It's very famous and pretty. ↔ **It is very famous and pretty.**

It's → It is 缩写展开, 形容词原词保留

【排除】A) **未提及** 录音提到 wide steps with flowers, 完全没有 wild grass。

C) **与原文相反**

It is located away from an old church. 与 steps with flowers that go up to a church 相反。

借用原文: steps with flowers that go up to a church

D) **原词陷阱**

It is surrounded by Spanish-style houses. 盗用 Spanish 一词, 但原文只说 square with the Spanish steps, 未提 surrounding houses。

借用原文: visiting the square with the Spanish steps

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11. A) Ask Kathy what her plan is.

B) Tell Kathy Mike will join them.

C) Ask Kathy if she'd like to see the square.

D) Tell Kathy Mike would like to have a change.

【题目】 What does the woman say she is going to do first?

【翻译】她说她打算先做什么?

A) 问凯茜有什么计划。 B) 告诉凯茜迈克会加入他们。

C) 问凯茜是否愿意去看看那个广场。 D) 告诉凯茜迈克想换换环境。

【答案】 C (细节题) Ask Kathy if she'd like to see the square.

【定位】 Let me ask her first, but I'm sure she'll be up for it.

让我先问问她, 但我相信她会愿意的。

【信号】 first 直接对应题干 first。女士用 Let me ask her first 明确动作的先后顺序, first 与题干 first 同词对应。

【替换】 Let me ask her first ↔ Ask Kathy if she'd like to see the square.

ask her → Ask Kathy; 语境指约她看 square

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

Ask Kathy what her plan is. 把 ask her 曲解为询问计划, 但前文已计划去看 square, 实际问的是愿不愿意加入。

B) **偷换概念**

Tell Kathy Mike will join them. 把 ask 偷换成 tell, 且 Kathy 是否加入尚未确定, 不能提前告知。

D) **张冠李戴**

Tell Kathy Mike would like to have a change. 盗用 Doing tourist stuff with others would be a welcome change, 但这是 Mike 的想法, 不是女士要 first 做的事。

借用原文: Doing tourist stuff with others would be a welcome change

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 M: Can you give me advice about being successful at a new job? I start mine next week.

M: 你能给我一些关于如何在新工作中取得成功的建议吗？我下周就要开始工作了。

2 W: Sure. It's important not to undermine the significance of the first few days of your job, since this is the best time to create a solid first impression.

W: 当然。千万不要低估入职头几天的重要性，因为这段时间最适合树立良好的第一印象。

3 M: That's a good point. I'll need to collaborate with my coworkers and I'm very aware of just how important others are for my success at work.

M: 你说得有道理。我需要和同事合作，而且我非常清楚别人对我在工作中的成功有多么重要。

4 W: It's also important to understand your role thoroughly to gain a comprehensive picture of your job. The most important thing for you to do at first is to understand your role from multiple perspectives.

W: 彻底了解自己的职责也很重要，这样才能全面了解你的工作。你一开始最重要的事情，就是从多个角度了解自己的职责。

5 M: Why is that?

M: 为什么呢？

6 W: Well, what you do at work is not just limited to your job description. You need to consider how your work relates to other people within the organization.

W: 这个嘛，你在工作中做的事情并不只是局限于职位描述。你需要考虑自己的工作与组织内部其他人的工作有什么联系。

7 M: Oh, right. So, for example, certain reports that I create at the end of the month may be used by a team in another department.

M: 哦，对。比如说，我在月底制作的某些报告可能会被另一个部门的团队使用。

8 W: That's right. And in that respect, it's also important to learn about the business to see the big picture.

W: 没错。从这个角度来说，了解公司业务、掌握全局也很重要。

9 M: You mean like knowing about the history of the company.

M: 你的意思是要了解公司的历史之类的吗？

10 W: Kind of, but more like knowing the details of the products and services that the company exists to deliver. Learning about the business will give you a chance to understand how your role fits into the bigger picture.

W: 算是吧，不过更重要的是了解公司赖以存在的那些产品和服务的具体情况。了解公司业务能让你明白自己的职责是如何融入更大的整体的。

11 M: Okay. I'm feeling a bit uneasy about meeting my boss as well.

M: 好的。不过，想到要见我的老板，我还是有点不安。

12 W: That's to be expected. However, it's crucial that you get to know the people who have decision-making authority to gain insight regarding how the business is run and decisions are made.

W: 这是可以理解的。不过，了解那些拥有决策权的人至关重要，这样你才能深入了解公司是如何运营的，以及决策是如何做出的。

13 M: Great advice. Thanks.

M: 这个建议太好了。谢谢。

12. A) How to fit into the bigger picture.

B) How to get on with colleagues.

C) How to create a solid first impression.

D) How to succeed in a new job.

**【题目】 What advice does the man want to get from the woman?**

**【翻译】** 男士想从女士那里得到什么建议？

A) 如何融入更大的整体。 B) 如何与同事相处。 C) 如何树立良好的第一印象。

D) 如何在新工作中取得成功。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) How to succeed in a new job.

**【定位】** Can you give me advice about being successful at a new job? I start mine next week.

你能给我一些关于在新工作中取得成功的建议吗？我下周开始新工作。

**【信号】 开门见山的请求句。** 对话首句即以 Can you give me advice about... 直接提出求助，后接 I start mine next week 点明新工作背景，是整段对话的总起与问题来源。

**【替换】** being successful at a new job ↔ **How to succeed in a new job.**

同义转写

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

How to fit into the bigger picture. 中的 bigger picture 确实在 P10 出现，但它是女士后续建议的内容，不是男士最初想获得的建议。

借用原文：fits into the bigger picture

**B) 原词陷阱**

How to get on with colleagues. 中的 colleagues 相关概念在 P3 出现，但那是男士表示意识到同事重要性，并非他向女士寻求的核心建议。

借用原文：collaborate with my coworkers

**C) 张冠李戴**

How to create a solid first impression. 几乎原样出现在 P2，但那是女士给的第一条建议，不是男士主动求的建议。

借用原文：create a solid first impression

- 
13. A) Get familiar with all the details of his job description.  
B) Learn about the relations within the organization.  
C) Recognize his own limitations and weaknesses.  
D) Understand his role from various perspectives.

**【题目】** What does the woman say is the most important thing for the man to do at first?

**【翻译】** 女士说男士最初要做的最重要的事情是什么？

- A) 熟悉工作说明中的所有细节。 B) 了解组织内部的关系。  
C) 认识到自己的局限和弱点。 D) 从不同角度理解自己的角色。

**【答案】** D (细节题) Understand his role from various perspectives.

**【定位】** The most important thing for you to do at first is to understand your role from multiple perspectives.

你一开始要做的最重要的事，就是从多个角度理解你的角色。

**【信号】** 最高级 + 建议句。The most important thing...is to... 是典型的答案信号，直接给出女士认为的最优先行动。

**【替换】** understand your role from multiple perspectives ↔

Understand his role from various perspectives.

同义词替换

**【排除】** A) 原词陷阱

Get familiar with all the details of his job description. 中的 job description 在 P6 原词出现，但录音说的是 what you do is not just limited to your job description，即「不局限于岗位描述」，恰恰否定了此项。

借用原文：job description

B) 偷换概念

Learn about the relations within the organization. 对应 how your work relates to other people within the organization，但那是解释「为什么要多角度理解角色」的原因，不是 the most important thing 本身。

借用原文：how your work relates to other people within the organization

C) 未提及

录音中没有任何地方提到 limitations and weaknesses 或让男士认识自身弱点。

- 
14. A) Learning history.  
B) Meeting his boss.  
C) Creating reports for other departments to use.  
D) Leaving his coworkers in the present company.

**【题目】** What does the man say he is feeling a bit uneasy about?

【翻译】男士说自己对什么感到有些不安？

- A) 学习历史。 B) 与老板见面。 C) 为其他部门使用而制作报告。  
D) 离开现在公司的同事。

【答案】B (细节题) Meeting his boss.

【定位】I'm feeling a bit uneasy about meeting my boss as well.

我对去见我的老板也感到有点不安。

【信号】情感表达 + about 对象。feeling a bit uneasy about meeting my boss 直接陈述男士的情绪及其对象。

【替换】meeting my boss ↔ Meeting his boss.

原词复现，人称转换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Learning history. 中的 history 在 P9 出现，但那是男士举例「了解公司历史」，并非他感到不安的对象。

借用原文：history of the company

C) 原词陷阱

Creating reports for other departments to use. 中的 reports 和 department 在 P7 出现，但那是男士用来举例说明工作关联性，与不安情绪无关。

借用原文：reports that I create at the end of the month may be used by a team in another department

D) 与原文相反

Leaving his coworkers in the present company. 中的 leaving 与录音中 collaborate with my coworkers 的「合作」态度相反，且录音未提及任何离职/离开含义。

借用原文：collaborate with my coworkers

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15. A) Get to know the decision-makers.

B) Acquire decision-making authority.

C) Promote its products and services.

D) Observe its overall management.

【题目】What does the woman suggest the man do to gain insight about the running of the business?

【翻译】女士建议男士怎样了解企业的运营情况？

- A) 了解决策者。 B) 获得决策权。 C) 推广其产品和服务。 D) 观察其整体管理情况。

【答案】A (细节题) Get to know the decision-makers.

【定位】However, it's crucial that you get to know the people who have decision-making authority to gain insight regarding how the business is run and decisions are made.

然而，你必须去认识那些有决策权的人，以便了解企业是如何运作、决策是如何做出的。

【信号】建议句 + 目的状语。it's crucial that you get to know...to gain insight regarding... 中，主句给出建议动作，不定式给出目的，正好对应题干 to gain insight about the running of the business。

【替换】get to know the people who have decision-making authority ↔ Get to know the decision-makers.  
名词化同义替换

【排除】B) 偷换概念

Acquire decision-making authority. 盗用 decision-making authority 原词，但原文说的是「认识拥有决策权的人」，而非男士自己去「获取」决策权。

借用原文：people who have decision-making authority

C) 原词陷阱

Promote its products and services. 中的 products and services 在 P10 出现，但那是「了解公司业务」的内容，不是「了解企业运作与决策」的建议。

借用原文：products and services that the company exists to deliver

D) 过度推断

Observe its overall management. 看似与 how the business is run 相关，但原文具体建议是「认识决策者」，而非泛泛地「观察整体管理」。

借用原文：how the business is run and decisions are made

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1 Contrary to popular belief, consumers aren't as smart as they like to believe. Many consumers report comparing multiple competing brands and prices when evaluating a purchase. However, research indicates that this is not actually the case. What consumers really think or feel often contradicts what they say. A big reason is that they are driven by unconscious urges, the biggest of which is emotion.

与普遍看法相反，消费者并没有他们自认为的那么聪明。许多消费者表示，在评估一项购买时，他们会比较多个相互竞争的品牌及其价格。然而，研究表明，实际情况并非如此。消费者真正的想法或感受往往与他们所说的相矛盾。一个重要原因是，他们受到无意识冲动的驱使，其中最主要的就是情感。

2 Emotion is what really drives the purchasing behaviors, and also, decision making in general. Good marketers keep in mind this important fact all the time, and examples of emotion-based campaigns are everywhere. Think for a moment, what is actually being sold in most marketing campaigns? Luxury goods target our feelings of self-worth, acceptance, and status in the world. Communication devices

excite us by offering a connection to friends, family and a broader network of people. And many other products, such as rings, target emotions related to love and relationships.

真正驱动购买行为的，是情感；一般而言，决策也是如此。优秀的营销人员始终牢记这一重要事实，而以情感为基础的营销活动随处可见。请想一想，大多数营销活动实际上销售的是什么？奢侈品瞄准的是我们关于自我价值、认同感以及社会地位的感受。通信设备通过提供与朋友、家人以及更广泛人际网络的联系，使我们感到兴奋。许多其他产品，例如戒指，则瞄准与爱情和人际关系相关的情感。

3 As marketers, we should focus on the features of the product, but we must also sell the lifestyle and the feeling. The key is to highlight the emotional response a consumer will have by using the product. To achieve the highest emotional response, we should target our consumer through many different senses. A lot of what drives consumers is subconscious behavior. But this isn't a bad thing. There's nothing manipulative about helping consumers achieve desired states of emotion.

作为营销人员，我们应当关注产品的功能，但也必须销售一种生活方式和一种感受。关键在于突出消费者使用产品后将产生的情感反应。为了达到最强烈的情感反应，我们应当通过许多不同的感官来触达消费者。驱动消费者行为的诸多因素都属于潜意识行为。但这并不是一件坏事。帮助消费者获得期望的情感状态，并没有任何操纵性。

16. A) They do not tell marketers their feeling about a product.

B) They do not compare competing brands and prices.

C) They are not hesitant to contradict themselves.

D) They are not sure what they really like to buy.

**【题目】** What does research indicate about many consumers when they evaluate a purchase?

**【翻译】** 关于许多消费者在评估一项购买时的情况，研究表明了什么？

- A) 他们不会告诉营销人员自己对某一产品的感受。 B) 他们不会比较竞争品牌和价格。  
C) 他们毫不犹豫地自相矛盾。 D) 他们不确定自己真正喜欢购买什么。

**【答案】** B (细节题) They do not compare competing brands and prices.

**【定位】** Many consumers report comparing multiple competing brands and prices when evaluating a purchase. However, research indicates that this is not actually the case.

许多消费者声称自己在评估购买时会比较多个竞争品牌和价格。然而，研究表明事实并非如此。

**【信号】** 转折 **however** 否定前文自我报告。However, research indicates that this is not actually the case. 中的 however 把前一句消费者自我报告的内容推翻，research indicates 后的否定才是答案所在。

**【替换】** research indicates that this is not actually the case ↔

**They do not compare competing brands and prices.**

否定前文的同义改写

**【排除】 A) 偷换概念**

原文讨论的是消费者真实想法与所说之间的矛盾，并非'是否告诉营销人员感受'，选项把话题偷换成 marketers。

**C) 原词陷阱**

They are not hesitant to contradict themselves. 盗用了原文 What consumers really think or feel often contradicts what they say. 中的 contradict，但原文是'所想/所感与所说矛盾'，并非'毫不犹豫地自相矛盾'。

借用原文：What consumers really think or feel often contradicts what they say.

**D) 未提及**

原文只说消费者被 unconscious urges / emotion 驱动，并未说他们'不确定自己喜欢买什么'，属于根据常识编造的选项。

- 
17. A) Consumers are often attracted by new products.  
B) Consumers tend to make decisions on the spot.  
C) Consumers find it hard to resist temptation.  
D) Consumers are actually driven by emotion.

**【题目】 What do good marketers keep in mind all the time?**

**【翻译】 优秀的营销人员始终牢记什么？**

- A) 消费者常常会被新产品吸引。 B) 消费者往往会当场作出决定。  
C) 消费者觉得很难抵制诱惑。 D) 消费者实际上是受情感驱动的。

**【答案】 D (细节题) Consumers are actually driven by emotion.**

**【定位】** Emotion is what really drives the purchasing behaviors, and also, decision making in general. Good marketers keep in mind this important fact all the time, and examples of emotion-based campaigns are everywhere.

情感才是真正驱动购买行为、乃至一般决策的东西。优秀的营销人员始终牢记这一重要事实，基于情感的营销活动例子比比皆是。

**【信号】 指代 this important fact 回指前句主旨。** Good marketers keep in mind this important fact all the time 中的 this important fact 明确回指上一句 Emotion is what really drives the purchasing behaviors, and also, decision making in general., 答案就在前一句。

**【替换】** Emotion is what really drives the purchasing behaviors, and also, decision making in general. ↔  
**Consumers are actually driven by emotion.**

主动变被动，drive 同根转换

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

原文提到 marketing campaigns 和各类产品，但从未说消费者'被新产品吸引'，属于无中生有。

**B) 原词陷阱**

Consumers tend to make decisions on the spot. 盗用了原文 decision making in general 中的 decision，但原文讲的是'决策一般被情感驱动'，不是'当场做决定'。

借用原文：decision making in general

**C) 未提及**

原文讲 emotion / unconscious urges 驱动消费者，但并未出现 temptation 或'难以抗拒诱惑'的表述。

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18. A) Draw consumers' attention to the luxury goods symbolizing quality life.

B) Leave consumers the impression they are doing nothing manipulative.

C) Highlight the emotional response it will trigger in the consumer.

D) Remind consumers of the wide connections it can help to build.

**【题目】 What should marketers do besides stressing the features of a product?**

**【翻译】** 除了强调产品的特点外，营销人员还应该做什么？

A) 将消费者的注意力吸引到象征高品质生活的奢侈品上。

B) 让消费者觉得他们没有在进行任何操纵。 c) 强调产品将引发消费者的情感反应。

D) 提醒消费者产品可以帮助建立广泛的人际联系。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Highlight the emotional response it will trigger in the consumer.

**【定位】** As marketers, we should focus on the features of the product, but we must also sell the lifestyle and the feeling. The key is to highlight the emotional response a consumer will have by using the product.

作为营销人员，我们应该关注产品特性，但也必须推销生活方式和感觉。关键是突出消费者使用产品后产生的情感反应。

**【信号】 but / also 补充 + The key is to 强调。** but we must also sell the lifestyle and the feeling 先补充应做之事，随后 The key is to highlight the emotional response... 用 The key is to 进一步强调核心动作，答案落在这里。

**【替换】** highlight the emotional response a consumer will have by using the product ↔

**Highlight the emotional response it will trigger in the consumer.**

同义替换：have by using → trigger in

**【排除】 A)**

Draw consumers' attention to the luxury goods symbolizing quality life. 盗用原文  
Luxury goods target our feelings of self-worth, acceptance, and status in the world.  
中的 luxury goods, 但该句只是论证情感营销的例子, 不是题干问的'除了 features 还应该做什么'。

借用原文: Luxury goods target our feelings of self-worth, acceptance, and status in the world.

**B) 原词陷阱**

Leave consumers the impression they are doing nothing manipulative. 盗用原文  
There's nothing manipulative about helping consumers achieve desired states of  
emotion. 中的 manipulative, 但原文是在为情感营销辩护, 不是把它作为营销人员'应该做的事'。

借用原文: There's nothing manipulative about helping consumers achieve desired states  
of emotion.

**D)**

Remind consumers of the wide connections it can help to build. 盗用原文  
Communication devices excite us by offering a connection to friends, family and a  
broader network of people. 中的 connection / broader network, 但这只是  
communication devices 的例子, 不是营销人员的总体做法。

借用原文: Communication devices excite us by offering a connection to friends, family and a  
broader network of people.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1 Plastics have for years been used to make nearly everything that surrounds us. But along the way, they escaped the confines of packaging and objects and settled in the environment, the food we eat and the air we breathe.

多年来, 塑料一直被用于制造我们周围几乎所有的东西。但在这一过程中, 它们逃离了包装和物品的束缚, 进入了环境、我们所吃的食物以及所呼吸的空气中。

2 Americans are consuming and breathing in a lot of plastic. Based on available data, Americans take in an estimated 74,000 to 121,000 microplastic particles every year. However, scientists believe the true number is probably much higher, because for some likely sources of microplastics, there were no strong data available.

美国人正在摄入并吸入大量塑料。根据现有数据估算, 美国人每年摄入的微塑料颗粒数量在7.4万至12.1万之间。然而, 科学家认为真实数量可能高得多, 因为对于一些很可能的微塑料来源, 目前没有可靠的数据。

3 Microplastics get into food and air in several ways. Many start off as part of larger plastic objects, which over time fragment into smaller and smaller pieces until they become tiny: 5 millimeters or less in

diameter. They are breathed in or consumed by animals, and then become our food. The particles float through the air until people breathe them in. They also settle on the food that people eat.

微塑料通过多种方式进入食物和空气。许多微塑料最初是较大塑料物品的一部分，随着时间的推移逐渐碎裂成越来越小的碎片，最终变得十分微小，直径仅为5毫米或更小。它们会被动物吸入或摄入，随后成为我们的食物。这些颗粒漂浮在空气中，直到人们将其吸入。它们也会沉积在供人们食用的食物上。

4 Data shows that for Americans, air, bottled water and seafood were the biggest sources for breathed-in or consumed microplastics. Added sugars accounted for less, and salts, tap water and beer contributed minimal amounts. These estimates are conservative. The included foods only make up about 15% of the average American diet. It's not yet known how much plastic is contained in the remaining 85% of the typical diet.

数据显示，对于美国人来说，空气、瓶装水和海鲜是吸入或摄入微塑料的最大来源。添加糖所占比例较小，而盐、自来水和啤酒所贡献的数量极少。这些估算是保守的。所纳入的食物仅约占美国人平均饮食的15%。典型饮食中剩余的85%含有多少塑料，目前尚不清楚。

19. A) They are taking in a lot of plastic.  
B) They are polluting the environment.  
C) They consume much processed food.  
D) They make everything with plastics.

**【题目】** What does the passage say about Americans?

**【翻译】** 这篇文章说美国人什么情况？

- A) 他们摄入了大量塑料。 B) 他们正在污染环境。 C) 他们食用大量加工食品。  
D) 他们用塑料制造一切东西。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They are taking in a lot of plastic.

**【定位】** Americans are consuming and breathing in a lot of plastic.

美国人正在摄入并吸入大量塑料。

**【信号】** 段首总领句。Americans are consuming and breathing in a lot of plastic. 是第二段首句，开门见山给出美国人摄入塑料的结论。

**【替换】** Americans are consuming and breathing in a lot of plastic ↔ taking in a lot of plastic  
同义概括

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

原文 they escaped the confines of packaging and objects and settled in the environment 说的是塑料 escape 到环境中，而不是美国人正在污染环境。

借用原文：they escaped the confines of packaging and objects and settled in the environment

**C) 未提及**

短文只提到 food we eat、the average American diet，没有说美国人 consume much processed food。

**D) 原词陷阱**

原文 Plastics have for years been used to make nearly everything that surrounds us 的主语是 plastics，而不是 Americans。

借用原文：Plastics have for years been used to make nearly everything that surrounds us

- 
20. A) Beer, salts and added sugars.  
B) Tap water and take-away food.  
C) Food packages and plastic bags.  
D) Air, bottled water and seafood.

**【题目】 What counted as the biggest sources for Americans breathing in or consuming microplastics?**

**【翻译】** 对于美国人吸入或摄入微塑料而言，哪些被认为是最大的来源？

- A) 啤酒、盐和添加糖。 B) 自来水和外带食品。 C) 食品包装和塑料袋。  
D) 空气、瓶装水和海鲜。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) Air, bottled water and seafood.

**【定位】** Data shows that for Americans, air, bottled water and seafood were the biggest sources for breathed-in or consumed microplastics.

数据显示，对美国人而言，空气、瓶装水和海鲜是吸入或摄入微塑料的最大来源。

**【信号】 Data shows + 最高级 biggest.** Data shows that for Americans, air, bottled water and seafood were the biggest sources for breathed-in or consumed microplastics. 中 Data shows 引出结论，biggest sources 直接对应题干的 biggest sources。

**【替换】** air, bottled water and seafood were the biggest sources for breathed-in or consumed microplastics

↔ **Air, bottled water and seafood**

原词复现

**【排除】 A) 答非所问**

原文 Added sugars accounted for less, and salts, tap water and beer contributed minimal amounts 说明啤酒、盐、添加糖所占比例更少或极小，不是 biggest sources。

借用原文：Added sugars accounted for less, and salts, tap water and beer contributed minimal amounts

**B) 偷换概念**

原文 salts, tap water and beer contributed minimal amounts 说明 tap water 是极小量，不是最大来源；take-away food 则根本没出现。

借用原文：salts, tap water and beer contributed minimal amounts

**C) 未提及**

Food packages and plastic bags 听起来像塑料来源，但原文说的是 larger plastic objects fragment into smaller pieces，并未把它们列为最大来源。

- 
21. A) How much plastic there is in the remaining 85% of Americans' typical diet.  
B) What measures can be taken to prevent plastic objects from fragmenting.  
C) What harm microplastics may actually do to the average Americans.  
D) How many ways there are for microplastics to get into food and air.

**【题目】 What does the passage say is still unknown?**

**【翻译】** 文章说什么仍然未知？

- A) 美国人日常饮食中剩余的85%含有多少塑料。  
B) 可以采取哪些措施来防止塑料物品碎裂。  
C) 微塑料实际上可能对普通美国人造成多大危害。  
D) 微塑料进入食物和空气的方式有多少种。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) How much plastic there is in the remaining 85% of Americans' typical diet.

**【定位】** It's not yet known how much plastic is contained in the remaining 85% of the typical diet.  
典型饮食中剩余 85% 含有多少塑料尚不清楚。

**【信号】 not yet known 直接对应 unknown。** It's not yet known how much plastic is contained in the remaining 85% of the typical diet. 中的 not yet known 与题干 still unknown 同义。

**【替换】** how much plastic is contained in the remaining 85% of the typical diet ↔

**How much plastic there is in the remaining 85% of Americans' typical diet**

同义改写

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

原文 Many start off as part of larger plastic objects, which over time fragment into smaller and smaller pieces until they become tiny 只讲碎片化过程，没有讲如何 prevent。

借用原文：Many start off as part of larger plastic objects, which over time fragment into smaller and smaller pieces until they become tiny

**C) 未提及** 短文只谈了微塑料的摄入量和来源，没有讲 harm 或实际危害。

**D) 答非所问**

原文 Microplastics get into food and air in several ways 已经说明有几种途径，因此“有多少种方式”不是 still unknown。

借用原文：Microplastics get into food and air in several ways

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1 People looking to stay well as they age may want to adopt a pet animal, according to new data from the University of Michigan National Poll on Healthy Aging. For the survey, researchers polled about 2,000 U.S. adults from ages 50 to 80. 55% said they owned at least one pet. Dogs were the most common pet, followed by cats. But whatever the type of animal, the vast majority of owners said their pets boosted their mental and physical health.

密歇根大学健康老龄化全国民意调查的最新数据显示，希望随着年龄增长保持健康的人或许可以考虑养一只宠物。调查中，研究人员询问了约2,000名年龄在50至80岁之间的美国成年人。55%的人表示自己至少养有一只宠物。狗是最常见的宠物，其次是猫。但无论饲养何种动物，绝大多数宠物主人都表示，宠物改善了他们的心理和身体健康。

2 Nearly 90% of older pet owners said their animals helped them enjoy life and feel loved; roughly 80% said their pets reduced stress; and almost three-quarters said their pets provided a sense of purpose. However, people did report a few disadvantages to pet ownership. This included difficulty traveling and financial strains. 6% of pet owners said they'd fallen or injured themselves as a result of having a pet.

近90%的老年宠物主人表示，宠物帮助他们享受生活并感受到关爱；约80%的人表示，宠物减轻了他们的压力；近四分之三的人表示，宠物让他们感到生活有目标。不过，人们确实也报告了养宠物带来的一些不利之处，包括出行困难和经济压力。6%的宠物主人表示，他们曾因养宠物而跌倒或受伤。

3 Still, plenty of research has shown that just about anyone can benefit from their pet, since animals can lower stress, reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and encourage physical activity. The new poll suggests that pet ownership may be especially beneficial for older adults, given how common loneliness and social isolation are within this age group. Human social support comes with a host of health benefits—less stress, lower rates of long-term disease and more—and research shows that interacting with pets can bring many of the same benefits.

尽管如此，大量研究表明，几乎所有人都能从宠物身上受益，因为动物能够减轻压力，缓解抑郁和焦虑症状，并促进身体活动。这项新的民意调查表明，养宠物对老年人可能尤其有益，因为孤独和社会隔离在这一年龄群体中十分普遍。人类的社会支持能够带来一系列健康益处，包括减轻压力、降低长期疾病的发生率等；研究表明，与宠物互动也能带来许多相同的益处。

22. A) They planned to adopt a pet animal.  
B) They kept not only a dog but a cat.  
C) They had at least one pet.  
D) They liked cats more than dogs.

【题目】 What did over half of the respondents say in the survey?

【翻译】 在调查中，超过半数的受访者说了什么？

- A) 他们计划养一只宠物。 B) 他们养的不仅有狗，还有猫。 C) 他们至少养有一只宠物。  
D) 他们比起狗更喜欢猫。

【答案】 C (细节题) They had at least one pet.

【定位】 55% said they owned at least one pet.

55%的人说他们至少养了一只宠物。

【信号】 数字比例直接作答。题干问『超过半数受访者说了什么』，而55% said they owned at least one pet中55%正好对应over half，数字句就是答案句。

【替换】 55% ↔ over half

数字同义替换

owned at least one pet ↔ had at least one pet

同义词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They planned to adopt a pet animal盗用了adopt a pet animal原词，但原文主语是People looking to stay well as they age（希望保持健康的老年人），且说的是may want to（可能想），并非调查中过半受访者的实际行为。

借用原文：People looking to stay well as they age may want to adopt a pet animal

B) 偷换概念

They kept not only a dog but a cat把原文Dogs were the most common pet, followed by cats曲解为『同时养狗和猫』，但原文只说明狗最常见、猫次之，并未说同一人同时养两种。

借用原文：Dogs were the most common pet, followed by cats

D) 与原文相反

They liked cats more than dogs与原文Dogs were the most common pet, followed by cats相反，原文表明狗比猫更常见，即人们更常养狗而非更喜欢猫。

借用原文：Dogs were the most common pet, followed by cats

- 
23. A) A sense of pride.  
B) A sense of duty.  
C) A sense of purpose.  
D) A sense of security.

【题目】 What did most older pet owners in the survey say their pets provided?

【翻译】在调查中，大多数年长的宠物主人说，他们的宠物提供了什么？

A) 自豪感。 B) 责任感。 C) 目标感。 D) 安全感。

【答案】C (细节题) A sense of purpose.

【定位】Nearly 90% of older pet owners said their animals helped them enjoy life and feel loved; roughly 80% said their pets reduced stress; and almost three-quarters said their pets provided a sense of purpose.

近90%的老年宠物主人表示，他们的动物帮助他们享受生活并感到被爱；约80%的人说宠物减轻了他们的压力；近四分之三的人说宠物给了他们一种目标感。

【信号】排比列举中的第三项。原文Nearly 90%...; roughly 80%...; and almost three-quarters said their pets provided a sense of purpose用排比列举宠物带来的三种好处，题干问『most』对应的是almost three-quarters (近四分之三) 这一组，其后的provided a sense of purpose即为答案。

【替换】almost three-quarters ↔ most

比例同义替换

their pets provided a sense of purpose ↔ A sense of purpose

原词复现

【排除】A) 未提及

A sense of pride中的pride在原文P2的排比列举中并未出现，原文只提到enjoy life、feel loved、reduced stress和a sense of purpose。

B) 未提及

A sense of duty中的duty在原文P2中未出现；虽然照顾宠物可能隐含责任，但原文并未把它作为宠物『提供』给主人的感受。

D) 未提及

A sense of security中的security在原文P2中未出现，原文只提到feel loved (感到被爱) 和reduced stress (减轻压力)，并未涉及安全感。

- 
24. A) A few problems with keeping big animals.  
B) Some disadvantages related to pet ownership.  
C) A few cases of getting attacked by pet animals.  
D) Some conflicts with neighbors due to pet keeping.

【题目】What does the passage say people did report in the survey?

【翻译】文章说人们在调查中确实报告了什么？

A) 饲养大型动物时遇到的一些问题。 B) 与养宠物有关的一些不利之处。  
C) 少数遭到宠物攻击的案例。 D) 因养宠物而与邻居发生的一些冲突。

【答案】B (细节题) Some disadvantages related to pet ownership.

【定位】 However, people did report a few disadvantages to pet ownership.

然而，人们确实报告了一些养宠物的缺点。

【信号】 转折词however引出负面信息。前文P2讲宠物带来的种种好处，随后用However一转，引出people did report a few disadvantages to pet ownership，正好对应题干所问。

【替换】 a few disadvantages to pet ownership ↔ Some disadvantages related to pet ownership

同义替换+限定词替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

A few problems with keeping big animals中的big animals在原文P2中并未出现，原文只泛泛讨论pet ownership，未限定动物体型。

C) 偷换概念

A few cases of getting attacked by pet animals把原文6% of pet owners said they'd fallen or injured themselves as a result of having a pet中的injured偷换为attacked by pet animals，受伤不等于被动物攻击。

借用原文：6% of pet owners said they'd fallen or injured themselves as a result of having a pet

D) 未提及

Some conflicts with neighbors due to pet keeping中的neighbors和conflicts在原文P2中均未提及，原文提到的缺点是difficulty traveling和financial strains。

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25. A) Reduce as many symptoms of depression as medical help.

B) Improve people's health as much as physical activities.

C) Lower older people's stress as effectively as exercising.

D) Bring many of the same benefits as human social support.

【题目】 What does research show interacting with pets can do?

【翻译】 研究表明，与宠物互动能起到什么作用？

A) 像医疗帮助一样减轻同样多的抑郁症状。 B) 像体育活动一样改善人们的健康。

C) 像锻炼一样有效地减轻老年人的压力。 D) 带来许多与人的社会支持相同的益处。

【答案】 D (细节题) Bring many of the same benefits as human social support.

【定位】 Human social support comes with a host of health benefits—less stress, lower rates of long-term disease and more—and research shows that interacting with pets can bring many of the same benefits.

人类的社会支持带来诸多健康益处——压力更小、长期疾病发病率更低等等——研究表明，与宠物互动也能带来许多同样的益处。

【信号】 研究结论句直接作答。题干问research show interacting with pets can do，原文research shows that interacting with pets can bring many of the same benefits直接给出研究结论，是答案句。

【替换】 interacting with pets can bring many of the same benefits ↔

**Bring many of the same benefits as human social support**

原句概括+比较对象补全

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Reduce as many symptoms of depression as medical help盗用了原文reduce symptoms of depression原词，但额外添加了as...as medical help这一原文没有的医疗帮助比较，属于强加了不存在的关系。

借用原文：animals can lower stress, reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and encourage physical activity

B) **偷换概念**

Improve people's health as much as physical activities把原文encourage physical activity（鼓励身体活动）偷换成『与身体活动效果一样好』，并添加了as much as比较，原文并未将养宠物与physical activities作效果比较。

借用原文：animals can lower stress, reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and encourage physical activity

C) **偷换概念**

Lower older people's stress as effectively as exercising把原文animals can lower stress和encourage physical activity两个独立好处拼接成『降低压力的效果与锻炼一样好』，但原文并未将lower stress与exercising进行效果比较。

借用原文：animals can lower stress, reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and encourage physical activity

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 57 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

A man was left with a \$1,000 bill, after his 6-year-old son ordered a virtual buffet of food from several restaurants last weekend.

第1段，第1句

‘主句 + 时间/原因状语从句’的结构在阅读与写作中高度常见，具有极强的应用迁移价值。

Keith Stonehouse said the food piled up quickly at his home Saturday night, after he let his son use his cell phone to play a game before bed.

第2段，第1句

主句带宾语从句并在从句中再嵌套状语从句的结构，是各类英语考试长难句阅读与写作中极高频的经典句式，具有很强的可迁移性。

He said the youngster instead used his father's online food ordering account to order food from one restaurant after another.

第2段，第2句

“主句 + 省略引导词的宾语从句 + 不定式目的状语”是英语新闻叙事文本中极具代表性的高频结构，掌握后迁移价值高。

What does the news report say Keith Stonehouse is planning to do?

第2题题干

这种 “What do you say/think sb is doing” 形式的复合疑问句在英语阅读与听力测试中频繁出现，掌握其结构具有极高的复用与迁移价值。

Animal behaviour experts looked at more than 100 research papers.

第1段，第1句

“主语 + 短语动词 + 数量名词宾语”是学术阅读与考试中极常见的陈述句结构，掌握后迁移复用价值较高。

They examined how visitors affected the behaviour of more than 250 species in zoos.

第1段，第2句

“及物动词 + how 引导的宾语从句”是各大英语考试中极为高频且典型的基础句型，掌握后迁移价值高。

After public feeding times, they were more likely to search for food and less likely to be inactive.

第1段，第4句

'be more/less likely to do sth' 属于学术阅读与写作中的极高频典型句式，掌握后复用迁移价值高。

Zoo visitors are often aspects of a zoo animal's environment that animals cannot control, and as such can be stressful, although some species appear to show good adaptability to the changing conditions of visitors.

第2段，第3句

"主句 + 定语从句 + 并列谓语 + 让步状语从句"的组合是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的复合句结构，掌握后可大量迁移应用于长难句拆解。

Why have some animal species likely become used to the presence of humans?

第4题题干

该句展现了非常标准的"Why + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形/分词"特殊疑问句句型，以及阅读中高频出现的 "become used to" 表达，具备极高的迁移复用价值。

It allowed Denver residents to apply for \$400 in government funds before buying an electric bike from a participating shop.

第1段，第3句

句中 "allow sb to do sth" 搭配与 "before + 动名词" 状语结构均为四六级及考研真题中的高频经典句式，示范性强。

Residents who met certain income qualifications could qualify for \$1,200.

第1段，第4句

"名词主语 + 定语从句 + 谓语动词 + 介词短语"是各类英语考试中极其高频的核心句式，掌握后可大量复用。

More than 3,000 Denver residents applied for incentives within the first 3 weeks.

第1段，第5句

“主语（数量+地点+名词）+ 谓语 + 介词短语（目的）+ 介词短语（时间）”是常考真题与新闻报道中极具代表性的基础陈述句式，复用迁移价值高。

"We're honored to be a part of transforming the way Denver wants to move around," said Grace Rink, Denver's chief climate officer.

第2段，第3句

“直接引语 + 倒装引述句 + the way 引导定语从句”是外刊新闻与四六级/考研阅读中极其高频出现的经典句式，可迁移性强。

The city has provided 2,200 incentives to lower-income residents that represent 68% of the program funding.

第2段，第6句

“核心事实主句 + 句尾定语从句补充数据特征”是各类英语考试阅读理解中极为高频的句式结构，具有很强的教学复用价值。

The primitive tools early humans used tell a lot about their life, but my favorite is the coin collection.

第2段，第4句

“名词 + 省略关系词的定语从句 + 谓语”以及“转折连词连接并列句”均属于各类英语考试中最常见的典型句式。

We saw the Trevi Fountain, which is in all the guidebooks.

第5段，第3句

主句接逗号及“which”引导的非限制性定语从句是英语阅读中极高频出现的典型句式，可迁移性强。

It is August after all, the busiest month of the year.

第8段，第2句

采用 “It is + 时间名词” 配合后置同位语补充说明的表达在日常英语与阅读理解中非常典型，迁移复用价值较高。

I was thinking of doing what you did today—wandering the old streets and taking pictures.

第10段，第2句

句中集成了过去进行时、宾语从句、动名词结构以及破折号后的并列分词作同位语，非常适合训练划成分与识别复杂非谓语修饰的能力。

M: It's a square where on one side, there are some very wide steps with flowers that go up to a church.

第12段，第1句

名词 + 关系副词定语从句 + 嵌套关系代词定语从句是真题阅读中描写空间景物时极高频出现的典型句式。

Do you mind if Kathy and I join you tomorrow?

第13段，第2句

“Do you mind if...” 是英语日常口语与考试中高频出现的礼貌询问句型，具有极高的典型性与复用价值。

What exhibits does the man like best in the museum he visited?

第8题题干

特殊疑问句叠加省略关系代词的定语从句在四六级听力和阅读中高频出现，具有极高的句式代表性与教学迁移价值。

Ask Kathy what her plan is.

第11题，A

“Ask/Tell + 人 + 特殊疑问词从句” 是各类英语考试中极高频出现的句型，高度典型且非常利于解题方法的迁移。

Ask Kathy if she'd like to see the square.

第11题，C

“Ask sb if...” 是极其典型且高频的日常与考试句式，掌握后可无缝迁移至各类转述与询问场景。

Tell Kathy Mike would like to have a change.

第11题，D

“祈使动词 + 间接宾语 + 省略连词的宾语从句”是日常生活与各类英语考试中极高频出现的口语化及书面表达句式，迁移性极强。

It's important not to undermine the significance of the first few days of your job, since this is the best time to create a solid first impression.

第2段，第2句

该句用到了考研与四六级阅读及写作中极高频出现的 'It is adj. to do sth' 形式主语句型和 'since' 引导的原因状语从句，结构非常标准典型，极具教学与迁移价值。

I'll need to collaborate with my coworkers and I'm very aware of just how important others are for my success at work.

第3段，第2句

由 "be aware of + how/what..." 引导宾语从句是英语写作与阅读中的高频典型句式，从句中表语前置的结构在考研及四六级阅读中极具代表性。

W: It's also important to understand your role thoroughly to gain a comprehensive picture of your job.

第4段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do sth. + to do sth." 是各类英语考试中高频出现的经典句型，高度典型且规则明确，掌握后迁移复用价值极高。

The most important thing for you to do at first is to understand your role from multiple perspectives.

第4段，第2句

"The... thing is to do..." 属于阅读与写作中极高频出现的典型句型，学会分析该句结构可直接迁移至大量同类表达中。

However, it's crucial that you get to know the people who have decision-making authority to gain insight regarding how the business is run and decisions are made.

第12段，第2句

综合来看，本句结构层次丰富且典型，既包含了高频句式框架，又融合了虚拟语气与被动语态，非常推荐作为提升句子结构拆解能力的重点训练材料。

What does the woman say is the most important thing for the man to do at first?

第13题题干

"What do you say/think is..." 属于各类英语考试听力与阅读中极常见的高频常考句型，掌握其主从跨越结构具有很高的迁移价值。

Contrary to popular belief, consumers aren't as smart as they like to believe.

第1段，第1句

该句采用 "Contrary to..., S + V + as... as..." 的标准议论文句型，在阅读与写作中高度常见且具强复用性。

A big reason is that they are driven by unconscious urges, the biggest of which is emotion.

第1段，第5句

"The reason is that..." 是阅读与写作中极高频的表达框架，配合 "the + 最高级 + of which" 的定语从句属于考试常考经典句式，迁移价值极高。

Emotion is what really drives the purchasing behaviors, and also, decision making in general.

第2段，第1句

句型结构为典型的 "名词 + be + what引导的表语从句"，属于四六级与考研阅读中极为高频的定义类句式，掌握后迁移复用价值高。

There's nothing manipulative about helping consumers achieve desired states of emotion.

第3段，第6句

句中 "There is nothing + 形容词 + about doing..." 及 "help sb do sth" 均属于四六级与考研真题中的高频典型表达，熟练掌握后迁移复用价值极高。

They are not hesitant to contradict themselves.

第16题，C

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式"是英语中极具代表性的高频句式，掌握其成分划分逻辑后可大量迁移至同类句型。

What do good marketers keep in mind all the time?

第17题题干

该句型展现了标准英语特殊疑问句的经典结构（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 状语），在各类英语考试的阅读与写作中高度常见且易于迁移。

Consumers tend to make decisions on the spot.

第17题，B

"主语 + tend to do sth + 状语"是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的表达客观规律的典型句式，具有很强的教学迁移价值。

Consumers find it hard to resist temptation.

第17题，C

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 属于各类英语考试中高频出现的常考核心句式，掌握后迁移价值极高。

What should marketers do besides stressing the features of a product?

第18题题干

"疑问词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形 + 介词短语"属于各类考试阅读与写作中高度通用的标准问句结构。

Remind consumers of the wide connections it can help to build.

第18题，D

"祈使句 + 固定搭配 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 是各类英语考试阅读与写作中的典型高频句式，学会后迁移复用价值极高。

Plastics have for years been used to make nearly everything that surrounds us.

第1段，第1句

"主语 + 现在完成时被动语态 + 不定式目的状语 + 名词/代词 + 定语从句"是四六级与考研真题中的高频典型句式，解题与阅读迁移价值极强。

Based on available data, Americans take in an estimated 74,000 to 121,000 microplastic particles every year.

第2段，第2句

句首使用短语交代依据背景、后接核心事实及周期时间状语，是新闻报道和学术语篇中呈现统计数据的极典型句式。

However, scientists believe the true number is probably much higher, because for some likely sources of microplastics, there were no strong data available.

第2段，第3句

"转折副词 + 主句动词 + 宾语从句 + 原因状语从句"是学术议论文及阅读理解中极为典型的表达模式，迁移价值极高。

Many start off as part of larger plastic objects, which over time fragment into smaller and smaller pieces until they become tiny: 5 millimeters or less in diameter.

第3段，第2句

本句属于极为典型的'主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 嵌套状语从句'的长难句结构，频繁出现在四六级与考研说明文阅读中，掌握后迁移价值极高。

The particles float through the air until people breathe them in.

第3段，第4句

"主句 + "until" 引导的时间状语从句"是各类英语考试中极其常见的状语从句表达模式，掌握后复用价值高。

The included foods only make up about 15% of the average American diet.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + 分词定语 + 谓语 + 数量宾语 + 介词后置定语"是各类考试阅读理解中陈述数据和事实时极为高频的典型句式。

It's not yet known how much plastic is contained in the remaining 85% of the typical diet.

第4段，第5句

在四六级与考研阅读中，使用 "It is (not) known + 从句" 来客观引入未解问题或研究现状是极高频的学术写作句式，迁移应用价值极高。

They are taking in a lot of plastic.

第19题，A

"主语 + 现在进行时谓语 + 宾语"是英语中最常见的基础句型之一，模式标准，高度适合初学者迁移复用。

But whatever the type of animal, the vast majority of owners said their pets boosted their mental and physical health.

第1段，第5句

句首让步短语搭配主句及省略 that 的宾语从句，是各类英语考试阅读与写作中常见的高频典型句式。

Nearly 90% of older pet owners said their animals helped them enjoy life and feel loved; roughly 80% said their pets reduced stress; and almost three-quarters said their pets provided a sense of purpose.

第2段，第1句

"数据主语 + 动词 (said) + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 结构在四六级与考研英语的调查研究类文章中出现频率极高，属于高度典型的常考句式。

However, people did report a few disadvantages to pet ownership.

第2段，第2句

"助动词强调 + 介词短语后置修饰名词"在英语阅读与写作中属于高度典型的常见结构。

6% of pet owners said they'd fallen or injured themselves as a result of having a pet.

第2段，第4句

"主语 + 谓语动词 + 省略that的宾语从句" 结构在各类英语考试的阅读理解中极常见，特别是在表达观点和调查数据时频繁出现。

Still, plenty of research has shown that just about anyone can benefit from their pet, since animals can lower stress, reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and encourage physical activity.

第3段，第1句

"研究表明 + 从句 + 原因状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读科普类文章中最典型、出现频率极高的句式，迁移复用价值极高。

The new poll suggests that pet ownership may be especially beneficial for older adults, given how common loneliness and social isolation are within this age group.

第3段，第2句

采用了四六级及考研阅读中极其高频的 "主句 + that 宾语从句 + given 原因/条件从句" 结构，学会后具有极强的模式迁移价值。

They kept not only a dog but a cat.

第22题，B

"not only ... but ..." 是英语考试中极其常见的关联连词结构，具有很强的语法分析迁移价值。

What did most older pet owners in the survey say their pets provided?

第23题 题干

"疑问词 + 插入主句谓语（如 did ... say） + 从句主谓"是考试阅读与听力中极高频出现的句式结构，代表性极强，极具迁移复用价值。

What does the passage say people did report in the survey?

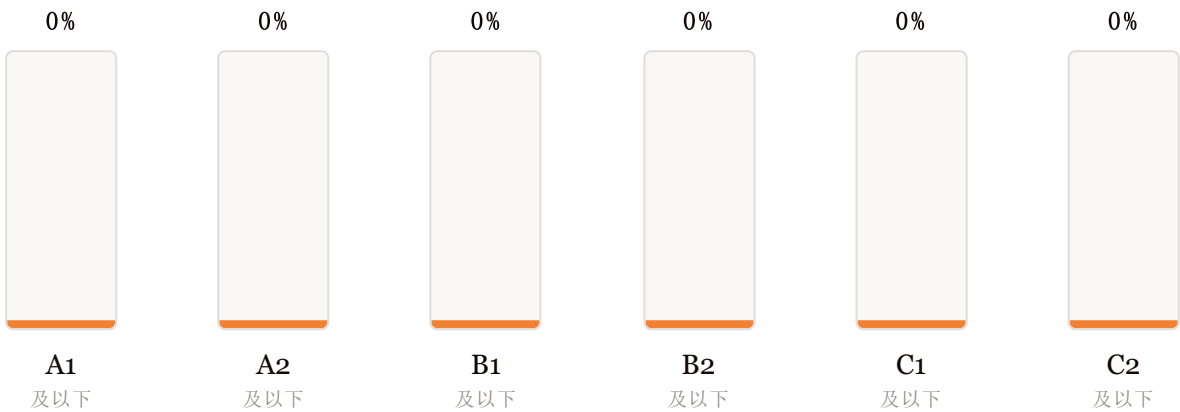
第24题 题干

"What does the passage say..."是英语考试阅读理解题干中极为典型的提问模式，掌握该句型结构具有很高的复用价值。

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

# 全卷录音原文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 0 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 0 个·约 0%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 0 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

0%



英语四级 2026年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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